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Lectures on the Theory & Practice of Midwifery by Colin Mackenzie

Lecture 1st of the use & Progress of Midwifery

Among the Ancient Surgeons, this branch was but little practised, or cultivated. Hippocrates was the first who wrote upon this Subject, & may therefore be called the first Man Midwife, tho it is uncertain whether he delivered. he has divided Labours into three Classes, somewhat like the Moderns, the first Natural when the Vertex presents. He os: ^{Si}ne, with the face turned to the hollow of the Sacrum, in this case he advises that the woman be delivered by the Natural ^{hair}

pains, in which he is likewise followed, by the
moderns - the second Preternatural, that is
when any other part but the head presents, as the
feet, Arms, breech, Breast &c &c he advises to turn
the child & bring it to a Natural presentation,
adding further, that if the Legs present, & we can't
push them far enough back to turn the child,
then with a sharp Instrument we are to cut
off the Legs & thighs as far up as we can't to
make the child shorter that it might be easier
turn'd. But Celsus found this method incon-
venient since it did not always enable him
to turn & bring down the head, therefore he ad-
-vise s if the feet or any other part presents by
which we may more readily come at the feet
to bring them down into the Vagina & delive-
the child by them, this Practice is now N.M.

Universally practised by the moderns for we
find the Uterus over so much contracted if we
can lay hold of the feet of the Child it is easy to
bring it forth, — The third is when the
head remains a long time in the passage & sticks
so fast as not to be deliver'd by the natural
pains. — In this case he orders the head to be op-
ened by sharp Instruments, & the brains to
be extracted, so that the capacity of the head
being diminished, it may be more readily
brought thro' the passage

Lecture 2: —

Of the external parts of Generation Proper to
Woman — The first part that presents is
the Mons Veneris, a fleshy prominence situ-
ated on the upper part of the Symphysis Pelvis &
Covered with hair, from whence begins the

the Labia Magno which are little more than
foldings of the skin with the Adipose Mem-
brane. They are Tendinous & very Vascular
downwards & are insensibly lost. They
are subject to many Diseases, as Inflammation
Tumors, Suppuration, Leukomosis, Ruptures
Proptosis &c. At the opening of the Labia, just
below the Symphysis Pubis, there's a Projection
call'd the Clitoris, which enlarge insensibly
towards its Basis. At its lower End is a small
Protuberance call'd the Glans Clitoris. When y^e
Clitoris is ~~dis~~extended, he is not erect but drawn
downward. The Meatus Urinarius is visible
in women y^e have had many Children but
in Virgins y^e Meatus is drawn more inward
tunder y^e Pubis. When we introduce y^e Catheter
we must take care to place it in y^e middle
under y^e Symphysis Pubis & by trying a little it'll
slip into y^e Urine; It shd then be applied
inclined towards y^e Hand in Women with

Child, we must remember of Direction of y^e Urethra is upwards.

Of y^e internal Parts

The general Situation of y^e Os Timo^s is on y^e Sacrum & Coccyx During y^e first 3 or 4 Months of Pregnancy it continues so. The Ilioepiⁿ Tuber come out of y^e Fundus ^{uteri}, but when y^e Uterus is distended by y^e Childs back, they seem to arise from y^e middle of it. Experience shows us y^e Ch. Head may remain in y^e Passage for several hours, nay, according to some Authors 2 or 3 Days & y^e Ch. be delivered alive even without y^e assistance of y^e Forceps, but if we find y^e Head on account of its largeness or from y^e Deformity of y^e Pelvis, can't be delivered by y^e natural pains & that y^e Womans strength is almost exhausted, we must endeavour if y^e Head is low down to extract with the Forceps & never to destroy y^e Ch. unless y^e life of y^e Mother is in extreme danger. Savanier is excellent on y^e Touch

and natural Labours but not so I depended on
in puerbral Cases. Dr. Mackenzie observes
that of Women of most strong Women generally
fall to the right Side. Portal flooding Cases deserve
attention. Violence ought never to be used in
difficult Cases. Dr. Moodie who published Gifford
Cases first discovered that in Laborious Case
if a Child presented with one Ear to the pubis
of other to the Sacrum, w^{ch} an late Discovery is
called of new Presentation. Smallic is certainly
of best practical writer, his Directions for using
of Forceps are judicious, tho' not always
perspicuous, nor is he always to be followed
for he recommends of Forceps w^{ch} Dr. Head is
right, in w^{ch} Case Dr. Mac. says they never
should be used. he considerably improved of
Forceps by shortning them, since by their
great length much mischief was formerly done
he likewise ordered them to be cover'd with
Leather by w^{ch} means their rattling was
prevented & patient was prevented not

sensible when they were add. Dr. Mac. recommends reading Mauriceau, Davenpor, Le Mott, Hifford & Iselle & Portal

Pelvis: —

The Cavity of Pelvis is larger in Femals than in Males & he finds of Os Roccig. in Labours has some Motion. Iselle thinks it may be lengthened some Inches but Dr. Mac. denies this & thinks that 1 Inch is of most, from Morandi Case & one y. old under his own observation, wⁿ of Patient was of a very delicate Constitution. The Dr. is convinced that of Bones of Pelvis have separated in laborious Cases, the Instances of it are very rare. The Pelvis is most Capacious at its upper part, tho' it is wider from Side to Side than from Pubis to Sacrum; yet its form is a mere cylindrical. A well formed Pelvis is ab^t 4 or 5 Inches from Pubis to Sacrum & below it 5 or 6 from Side to Side. The Dr. relates also of a Woman at Derby who had several easy Labours, but when advanced in Years she was afflicted with of Rheumatism, she was aperu^d delivered twice or thrice, but with great difficulty. She conceived

again but could ^{not} be delivered, the Ch. head was
opened, but w^t not come, at length by pulling w^t
of blunt hook it was separated from y^t body
but could not be extracted. The Woman died,
Yon being opened, there was found only of
space of one & half Inch between y^t Pubis and
Sacrum. We can't judge of Dimensions of y^t
Pelvis by feeling of Pubis, but if on introducing
of fingers we readily feel y^t Sacro or getting
in of y^t Sacrum, we may conclude that the
Pelvis is very narrow. The Axis of y^t Vagina
is upw^d & backw^d, not according to the Axis of
y^t Body, for if y^t finger is passed in y^t direction, we
sh^t never find y^t Os Tinct^d; from this we may
learn that y^t Forceps can never be applied wⁿ
the Head is high, since twill be impossible to
incline the Handles far enough backward
The Depth of the Pelvis is from y^t upper End
of y^t Sacrum to y^t Extremity of y^t Coccyx is 5
Inches. When y^t Coccyx is stretched outward
it will be more. The Depth from the Sides
to y^t lower part of y^t Ischium is 4 Inches. The

depth from its upper part or Fundus, whereof
lower whereof it is small, 2 vertebrae. — 100.
must be always carefully supporting of $\frac{1}{2}$ Prism
wh. one stand & inclin'd of Vertex inwards so that
bis with it oblique rather than force of head for
when it tumor is formed, if Prism is
stretched very thin, bis therefore more easily sacu-
led if not properly supported. This accident is to be
averted if possible, as his production of most
terrible or at least of most troublesome conse-
-quences.

Of the Cravid Uterus

The Ovum is supposed to be convey'd from the
Ovarium by a Fallopian tube to the Uterus,
where it gradually swelling by a. nourishm. it
receives from the liquor it secreta in which perhaps
is Semen. It throws out little vessels by wch it
is attach'd to some part of the Uterus wch it distends.
As it increases its bulk the Uterus varies its
figure from the position & magnitude of the
Fundus & placenta. — A rough suppos'd that the Placenta
adher'd to Fundus Uteri wch part he imagin'd
had a particular placenta fibrous muscular by whose

Contractioⁿ of Placenta was expected, but this
kind of birth don't seem to exist. — By exper-
iment we find that of ~~Contractio~~ ^{Contraction} I seem may
never adhere to any part of Uterus, when
it is freed from ~~Contractio~~ ^{Uterus} ~~Uteri~~ ^{Uteri} Sustⁿ
Contraction begins there i.e. at y^o Cervix Uteri,
but I often imagine that it begins at fundus
for a great number of the Divergentia there ~~are~~
seems thicker & more Capable of Distension
than any other part. He further says that for
15 or 20 abours successively, we may observe
of Placenta adhering to one part or other of
fundus. The Uterus in early Months ^{is} ~~are~~ in
proportion to f. Placenta, Membranes &
Water, but y^o latter Months ^{is} ~~are~~ or has. — In
y^o 3^d or 4th Month of Pregnancy we can't ascertain
by f. Touch, whether a Woman is with Child or
not, for at this time y^o of Time & Utensils
have undergone but little Change. The

Dr. advises us to be very cautious in giving
our opinion at first time, & if possible to avoid
Examining by of Touch for if we do examine
they generally insist on knowing our opinion
and we are very liable to be deceived by of
Pulse we may feel, especially if of arteries
are inflated as they frequently are, or likewise
if of Ulcers is Sclerous or Jaigant Disease,
therefore if we are consulted in these early
Months, we Dr. endeavor to satisfy by
some ambiguous answer & defer mentioning
to amuse them for a Month or two longer,
when if required, we may be able to
determine with certainty, by examining,
for about of 6th Month, of Ulcers begins
to rise above of Rubis & may be felt like a
hard tumor ~~or about 2 or 3 fingers~~ & by pressing
on of inferior segment of & Ulcers, between
of Os. & End of Rubis it may be felt very
sensibly. Finding them in this state we

we may be sure the womane with child, in the
seventh month the pressure is more considerable
in y^e 8th still greater the swelling becomes about
8.000. & in they wante rest least we may
not for some as not to be felt without great
difficulit, but by going gently round with y^e fin-
ger & bending it a little we shall at last get
into a little orifice which we shall find like
the Os. Tinea, then are the appearances in y^e
first pregnancy, but in women who have
had children the Os. Tinea is commonly long
but soft & white in examining the 4th month
if we introduce a finger into the Vagina &
lay the other hand on the Abdomen we may
if the womane is pregnant & in full appre-
hension discern the fetus, when the tumor is near
the Navel we may perceive the womane lying

the 9th month, if quite up to Sent. But at
her full time the humor or giddiness
be but between the 2nd & 3rd. but with an
equal affection of the Heart, of the Liver
hurting away, with a considerable fulness we
may conclude she is at her full time especially
if she is a little stout woman, in tall stature
then the humor is high up & they carry thumbell
up a long time. The Utensil continues much
the same thickness during of whole time of preg-
nancy, but is more spongy toward the latter end,
from the largeness of the Uterus, the increase ge-
nably of first the Utensil is more fixed in women
with the first Child & with the funeris more upright
than in those who have had several children. The
varieties of the Utensil become enlarged & suffer
the function of not to have Varieties over the 2d
pulse by which the Utensil is with locken.

In some women the Uterus is more inclined to one side of the other, generally to the right, this obliquity is taken notice of by a midwife who used not to turn the child in his case, but he finds however that this inclination has but little effect on the birth since, which by the help of the child he can, will generally be sufficient to dilate it, & to support the child to come forth in a natural way.

The Figure of the Uterus is more or less conical in shape not unlike a Stock-bell. The Structure is irregular as appears by cutting it. Veins, arteries & lymphatics are very numerous, the Veins & arteries are much larger as the Uterus distends & contracts in the Placenta, the arteries of the Uterus are parallel to the line of the Placenta & by that means maintain a communication with each other. This was lately discovered by projecting the round Uterus, the colour thereof in Woman that was of Service that the arteries enter in the Placenta & carry it away into small tubes which are sent back

contents in the cells but do not interfere with the
Umbilical Placenta, the blood is supposed to be
transferred by the lining of the Placenta & vessels to &
from the child; the circulation is divided in two main
branches & the child. The vessels as it comes in the
uterus is surrounded first by Amnion a thin
transparent membrane of $\frac{1}{2}$ " by the True Chor-
ion, & lastly by the false or Yolk Chorion
which is a connecting membrane between the Ute-
rus & the child & the Placenta & its
Membranes. — The Placenta is a large substance
of great thickness with a congeries of blood vessels
which are first in the middle from the Uterus & then
firmly attached to the edges of the cavity. It is
composed of 2 arteries & a vein, the arteries are con-
voluted & small but the vein large, they are covered
by a continuation of the chorion which by placen-
ta may be separated about 2" in the above the
vessel & chorion go no further, when the fetus
falls off it breaks off the vein for it is supposed to
be torn off the child, sometimes the fetus is like a
gut & this may be ingested again by the fetus; —

Wrought like a puzzle out of the
most common & simple by. The
more we see when very long it is apt to get
round the Child's neck & either of the
extremes it is inserted into & swallows
it entire but often breaks its end &
the subject of Disease, as Schimolies
Gouties; In this latter Case, it resembles
Bunches of Grapes.

Disorders attending Pregnancy

Both have first considered of Symptomatology
or New Stimulus. In general of poor
Women we attend in Town find those who
are much exercise have most similar symptoms
In early Months of Signs of Pregnancy are
generally vomiting, & flatulencies, nausea,
fainting, Epiphora, festness pain in of Head
lumbar, Breast loins teeth the below a short
no. Month, high Labil'dicular (the
st. all which seem to depend on general

Number 6 stoppage of风寒. This
complaint goes off about of 4^h Month, and
it is hard to be symptom attending the
wind寒, a difficulty of making water &
a frequent inclination to walk, then or now,
it is a high fever & a violent & sharp
sweat of 3-4 hours. The violent sweat
goes on & then the sweat of the stomach
appears with some form of the disease
as per the following:—
1. When I'm in proper health
I'm always feeling a cold & heat
& a sense of apprehension, & very weak
Minimally I'm always feeling a cold & heat
as well as the body, but proper & gentle
in returning to my Morning cold sweat
as a result of the heat of the sun, or after
feeling of the heat of the sun
or when the body is off guard
it is hard to be
a violent sweat. This is
an improper condition for body
and the patient is not able to work

in favour of a long and foolish contention
which will be the theme of division &
confusion, and be the bane of the
whole community and of the world.
I consider it my duty to speak in a meeting
such as this, when there are others who
are equally qualified, saying in this great gathering
of men, when the most important of
moral and civil business is to be
transacted, we have a right to expect
that the best men may be found in the land,
and by Luther, when writing of God, in his
book for the laymen, he writes, that God
is the best of all creatures, which but they
are passing. The best may occasion a mis-
understanding, and a party, and without
abuse, surely. However Considering the
consideration of the cause, which is relied on by the
opponents of Non-resistance, & by the friends
of non-resistance, the cause is not
so strong as it is often represented, and the
opponents of non-resistance, for the most part, are
so weak, that they are easily overcome, & disengaged
and removed. Their cause is to be lost, & to be

recommending his offer of removing the
liberal friends you mentioned. You will no doubt
have noticed, that as I had a few weeks ago been sent
to the 3rd house order from a ship in the Atlantic
in such distress as I have entitled it
the Liverpool City of man whose preserved
I consider, it is now no longer likely to have
a small load of coal dangerous as it would
well become greatly weakened so as not to be able
to stand upright when proper to deliver. I
will have no mind of not taking the
chances of a week of flooding (which I have
not often had the misfortune of experiencing)
If these are blown from the ship with incoming
tides, and the other in 3rd house are to
arrive in time, I hardly think a
ship should be suffered to go on to land, unless
it is not by the proper. It would be a bad
example of unmerciful. I wish you advice
of if there be any in 3rd house to do away by
bringing a boat on board in the hope of their
returning frequently by finding out of the
best way to do away of them. Highly

of blood shew but a very small quantity, but this
being purged off the womb, which it does, the still
blood will be less in quantity, but you must be 15
or 18 Minutes in purging, & if this is done w.
Jeffry's cordial &c - keeping a sponge on the Abdo-
men, Chapman's, Jiffry's & Bignall's are the
best flannels to put which are all wet & sounding.
If you are colder in time bleed, if not wait for it
unless you have pain but purging soonest does no
discharge of liquor from the womb. Query whether it
will not relax the parts more by being discharged.
Rest & an Horizontal position are always nec-
essary & continue it till 2 in the early months, but when
one is to be omitted as they, want training, if this
is a Retina bleed pro re nata, in the Medicines you
are to apply but close the mind with the
C. cordix are recommended, the Dr. try to see
any considerable increase of blood from them,
where they may be used, if it is only to stimulate
but remove the hands of the Patient, till the Dr.
order is sufficiently credid, & if the woman is not
already quite much relaxed, so to admit her fingers.

and a mark with which the contents of the Union
may be contrasted. If you can get it in your power
to copy it from the middle of the Montgomery
to Montgomery look out the road must not be under
direct command but you徒步 the party, as
we do not believe any body has done yet before. This is no
longer allowable when the President lies on the super-
ior segment of the Union, though seldom it ever
affords a chance of the States till the States are to be
re-united there is perfect security. When a
conquest is made the President cannot be allowed
over the Union when this happens we are not to
forget that the President will have the power of
giving it to the Union again yet their affair
ought always to be free. Remember you are
dearer in the Montgomery party, where large, however
- but in giving Colonel Hancock to General George
Washington, what change will a President of the Union
produce in the Constitution. I do not mean
that it necessarily creates a Union, we have not
seen it in the U.S. of them for a long time. —
But States: every one is with Montgomery

Bale-sawmills are also used as it contains also
it may be effectual in keeping the body from, if
such be as a burning, it will be impossible
to give it ingress to, and when it does will be so
easily, here than moderate. If you intend to go
there will be no mistake, the following letter
will give you some information, first to tell me
what in flooding, if you do not take very
care & in relation to all of his kind, in the earliest
Months it will be your greatest Consequence to be
most free, I do not recommend the force of
extracting the water, to avoid particular injuries
of your house, and a pledge of how to be done in
a plucking of a child, all to be thought of the
Spirits, you won't be afraid to do, that
occasionally, however it adhers so firmly that
it can't not be removed on the 3rd day, but bring
in a ploughman & it comes away together
the water, if you make up of anything of the kind
a sponge dipped in it, & allow him to sit, having
in the afternoon the hair is possible to pull off

til the Woman is at her full time, as it passes
at this time of the greatest Consequence,妇人
jammed in here by bleeding, rectified bleeding is
extremely unsafe in slight cases, when it is done
has nothing for such time to become violent, the
patient generally dies tho' Delirious, where the flow-
ing increases to a point even or regular, the Dr.
must dilate the Membranes and the time which
you should break this oft times before the finding of
the following of them to contract by which
I Hand will be produced in 99% of his delivery
by natural passing, If bleeding continues
with a sinking of Pulse, into pulse, we
must proceed to forceps delivery. In case of the
Case of a Interval or a long of Periods
while the great Interval is not very much great
particularly when it is not very much great
and that of the time of delivery or of delivery of
the heat from the womb is greatly affected by
the period, the 1st time is just the 1st delivery, a great
you must equally that of the 1st delivery of the 1st
time and the 2nd delivery of the 2nd delivery.

I have had my Friends & bystanders, of
Woman & Childbirth you will deliver in 10 or
12 or 14 hours, beginning and ending you and I to
the birth come first, no after another, they are
nearly mortal. The only form birth is you
would prefer them to me as other. Your birth
will be most painful now. They have told you
when it is best to wait from 4 to 7 days
of blood flow, it may occasion miscarriage
if longer. Woman will not have time to recover
the strength before delivery. If you dont feel strong &
constant bleeding is proper, you must also know
that it is also good to lay the spine up to the
air for 8 hours & 10 to 12 hours may take
place. The Doctor has the delivered a woman
in a very long time, 15 or 20 hours
continually, so strong & severe with difficulty to
overcome the difficulties, our Lord has while he
is borned his hand into 3. Vagina; this woman
was in bed 10 days. It may be remarkable
in medical science of the hand of a Child
presenting in a natural Labour. If you have
any such considerations, I shall be ^{not} propo-

Body must be preserved & proper Medicines
whilst bleeding early in Puerpera - give
an improper quantity, for at this time
the pulse being high, would incline her
to think that there is a necessity for more, &
so on. Consider the following before
you begin. Beginning the lancet will be a
most painful, indeed sharp, robust & stolid
require it repeated. As I mentioned a lady
who had a bad D. p. & a Physician bled her
w^{ch} gave her little or nothing, he then bled
her again as there was more than time for
trepp^d it fair or foul times, & though it
would have been troublesome & somewhat tedious
and the nature was favourable as to carry her
the delivery, yet she ^{was} so anxious & produced that
she died on 3rd day. Now to avoid this have
intended q^d a fresh & bals. & mallow & small
dose of opium to quiet & appease & to fit her
up though to regulate the natural course a change
of an suitable diet, with all these & so forth most
probable to bring to nothing.

Cinophion & Croaking

This is a very singular and singular disease. It
has been an instrument of punishment with
Catholick Kings of Spain & Portugal for
many of their subjects. Many have taken
the disease and lost a limb or two
accidently by it. Now the punishment of these
kings of Spain is to have many
stabs and the wound open. The men
may continue to live in great mortall
harm for 3 or 4 years. It is a
very good operation when the body of
man is suffered without any subsistence
whatsoever and concluded by man with
this. The swelling of the mind follows
of these. In America & Africa
it is called & becomes fatig, but it is
apparent in of unpremeditated. At the
3 months no man is left in a belly, in 6
or 7 days before he dies. Doves & fowls
practise this for a time & it is very useful in
the history for distinguishing of animals of the

and the rest of Osiris. In & early months we are
able to determine whether or not any thing
concerning of Horus we ought therefore always
endeavor to do giving such opinion & forepart
as we can to a man his present
and be fond of touching, as it is impossible to be
certain whether he is to live & die, 5th Month or later
In Cases of just Regulation & a libation it is
best to wear of favorable side of section. Then
it is not possible about of Osiris by making
a purse between of the 4th & 5th Sections, as by
a Woman is about five months gone with this
litter of humor in full humor of travel just
and to present. The Woman may be, and
either leaning against a Chair or lying on
either side, in this manner & her anointing
right hand, if she stand in, & lying on her left
side, with her left hand if she lies on the other
you may introduce it according to the
natural course, seeing for Osiris, which
be found in front of the litter or sometimes
on one side of it after the manner of Horus
Woman

On Natural Labour.

The Uterus is composed of muscular fibres
running in a longitudinal and circular direction.
The Endometrium is the thick skin of the Uterus
consisting of inferior segments of the Uterus,
the surface of which on the front is from side
to side and back. The mucous part of the Uterus has
various figures, it is covered with a mucous upper
border bordering on the body, with which it is in contact, the
Posterior and lower borders are covered with a mucous
border. Between these two is a free space. They are
common at other months in all respects, but
at the end of pregnancy the body of the
uterus which is not in relation with the
cervix is within the other uterus which
is free from the Dilatation, the Septa are
so thin that they are divided into three parts, the
body of the uterus is called the Uterus, the body of the
uterus is divided by the septa into three parts
the number of which is determined by the
number of the branching of the Uterus, before
the body of the uterus is covered by the skin

and purpose, & dilates the womb in accordance with the natural
process, but when the pain is gone off the membranes
will be, the hair is then easily felt, when the pain
now stronger & with shorter intervals, the membranes
come away being with blood covered is called the
shows, the back becomes filled with tremors &c, then
we may be sure the labour is approaching, & that
these are the true pains, the Throats are suddenly
pains in the loins & belly, of the Cholic kind, &
absolutely necessary to distinguish true from the
false, the Patient must not be left till we are
sure of this, of Labour however we may wait
till the delivery is over, or till we are sure that
Labour is not approaching, for should we be led
to a Labour in Country & go away, when the true
pains are come on, the Woman may be shortly deliv-
ered & then our departure, which will justly expose
us to Censure & Ridicule, when therefore we perceive
the membranes to be a certain sign the Woman will
soon be delivered, sometimes there is a water
which comes off from under the Labour,

Labour rendered into Natural & Painless:
and, regarding at Labour, the best kind of
life for bearing Children is between you &
your age. Women who have had many
children are more subject to after pains, for
the uterus by frequent dilation becomes less able
to contract forcible enough to expell its contents
Hippocrates reported that women who had a
large quantity of fat about the Stomach when
bare but experience teaches the contrary, for
they bear Children & have easy Labour. These
children if the head is round will come away easily &
nearly as the living one, but if the head is oblong
will come away easily but are very tedious, in this case
Hippocrates frequently induces a purgative & bath
for Children that have been long in the uterus
perhaps a fortnight, the Doctor infuses
Dissolved in Strenuously from forcible Delivery

On the Management of School Children

For the different positions of power and
authority between a master of the school
and a charge from one child to another, there
ought to be a just and equal rule, that
the less in the natural stature of children, all are left
to it is to support the Preceptor, should make
from sometime before will come more and more, when
the Preceptor is round the child and 't is said to
 retard the delivery, but if circumstances are twice
 or thrice about the child and the Preceptor longer in
 proportion, therefore it can be no obstacle to it when
and a wife in a cap to introduce his fingers in
 to the same, before the Preceptor goes off to make
 a report on the upper edge of the desk, by this mean
 his hand will be prevented from going back, but not
 pain the person is to be avoided & Preceptor's belly
 head is quite out, for as the Head contracts the
 Stomach comes given near the bell in, hardly
 also necessary this position, but very necessary

the last information of the Doctor, which this is like
by the occasion. The child has been known
to be born black, & thought to be dusky by it, -
so that it is better to let it alone, when the Doctor
gives the opinion that it is. So little is to be
scraped but the hair is quite away, the nose & mouth
is to give a glister & let the Doctor have a little
candle, & in running to powder it by an air
Dough, - the Doctor will be convinced of the
fact. Scraping is only to hinder it from
~~the~~ ^{the} skin to be powdered with it, & it
will very readily. Scraping is likewise ~~done~~
the patient is examined for pustules, but these
are very impure, for they require the
most delicate Management. Some times
of Membrane by ~~detoxication~~ of water too
very frequent of abstraction of Membrane
of labour, therefore when I have a
sufficiently dilated they come down into
the womb during of labour continuing to an hour
or two, when they are to be took away by
tinkling & so they are to be taken away

quantity of water of Bloom and water to so
fully saturate ground as to keep the Bloom
so the saturated soil would not break ground
at the bottom of the stream, sometimes
they stop at the bottom of the stream, sometimes
they pass the stream and break ground
at a distance within a mile of the stream
of the stream by the number of miles they
come down at first in a series of streams &
rills leading to a large stream before
they get to the main stream, and
by the time they get to the main stream
they have become great rivers
which are to be applied by
means of a lever all the time, but it is
inefficient for supporting a river, and
it is only applicable with a hand for
a small stream, and it is not good
for a large stream, if the water is to be
used in hand, it is necessary to have a man
to gradually fill the stream with a hand
and a hand pump to supply the
water, and it is to be applied to
a stream of water which has

which will run away in short time, brought
them to a safe place of protection. I passed the
winter at Allentown in a small house
on a hillside. I am a Quaker and have a good but
little income and claim of property tax, so
nothing to do for a while, from having a good apology
by telling of the death of a son, a great brother. It is
no proper to apply protection when no one has
any of his children or some place of refuge
and such a sum of money, so I have a place
of refuge on Conestoga road, a place of flying, it is
tight and you understand it. I have a house
designed by another and happen to have
one of the best pieces of wood that I have
and a good apology ready to be applied
and a place to go in winter time. (I
by a few candle sticks on the table in the kitchen
but the simpler the better for longer. When
it comes to break fast I try to have a little of
bacon after we have had a little bread. I
have a good place to live in and a little
money and let it live a little. I will return
about midday to my home of Billy in New
York. I shall go to P. for a few hours, then
I will go to Allentown and back to the

found but one like, necessary spelling at one
we are separate both from Judas, of whom
you are of which will be a violent bleeding that
might endanger both Master & Child, but if you fit
you contract when this time I shall go
to the country of the above mentioned where
I have not for fear of delivery of women
but give audience to the like, especially
to the old women in all the village, but when you
are related with her of these considerations
you examination you find of them not contrary
but soft and little I begin to contract for you
and you of the like a few days before delivery then
I will send you of women physician in your
town of the like which before birth especially of the
like you will come with her delivery, and a
woman is leading up to the bed where you are
concerned such as you are to make her a good
and an easy Child so we are not concerning
his like, but I am sensible in order so doth
will generally meet with a good officer, but the
like and prove in the country of the like
and do not be worth for so long as the like
is tolerable and will be in when there
is another like but a few days after the like
and when a few days after the like is generally

expect it in the morning if I do not do
it in a quiet place from the moment it is written
till the last page I have experienced
occasionally an impatience till I could find
a leisure & have time for a instance where
I have been much expected & had
been much in the house no time to be
had off & in writing a long time when my
Master expected & I have by every moment had
to think he dead or any thing had happen to
him if it will be in truly & it will be to you
dear Sirs & I hope for the same you feel for
such life as I have done for you & I have
your dear in & often & often & often & often
I have done for you & I have & I have done
so that I thought it would be done, to speak
of I first had the pleasure to speak of
you, however he supposed you to be
separate from the rest of us, having done
the most good you will I had in separate
from the rest of us, I had from time
I have done so & I have done so & I have done
I have done so & I have done so & I have done

View of Adhesion of Dyes and of Colors
to cloth & threads

On the use of the Instrument

Colorimetry can best show the state of the colors
a long time in a laboratory without making any
preparation or dilution, to see how colors
will stand the heat & light improved by removing
their impurities. It is worth making
such a mixture of colors if you are not dealing
with presents of colors. They are then by
means of several reflections to apply heat to
them & to make of them the colors
which are capable of being distinguished. Color
imetry is effective & better in time than
any other of the methods of determining
the intensity of colors. It is
performed in a simple & rapid manner
and by parts which are fixed & which are
done & measured so as to be compared
with the opinion of the best
of the best colors of the world
in the same manner as
the best colors of the world are

the way you can promised to give you
upon 1st, when you return, for I have no
other time giving you my respects
I remain with love to you & the family
you very cordially but I have not had
any made since 1800 & I am not now
as an other (good) but in general they are
very strong & I have a great & increasing
desire to keep them up & I am doing
this by application of leeches, the Smaller
of which I find very serviceable
the first time I have a great desire
to do so & I have followed the course of
simplicity. I take a warm bath
and then take a few leeches & lay them
on the part where the trouble is & you
should not be concerned about the use
of a few small & they get off in a few moments
and in general they do not go over but
allow a few to be retained, so as to draw off
the impure humor & the fixed parts
are easily removed. the leeches are
of a nature to extract & draw off the
impure humor & this without any
harm to the body all is natural. You can
thus in this way get rid of the trouble

It is not now I would have you suppose that the
Baptist and Disciple will be merged into
one church and amalgamated with us Socopis. If
so great a separation can be thought of it would
surely be right to do it. I would however urge
you to be very careful in any decision you might
make. As you will be making a decision of great
importance, I would advise you to let it be
fully discussed and voted on before you make
any decision.

General Rule for applying a Mop.
Cover it down to the wth of the wth of your
arm thoroughly, and lay off 100 strokes, not
of such a & sufficiently dilated by a single
stroke, but with a motion with a little motion
beginning for the last of the hand
of the hand, & so on to the last of the hand
till the upper part of the hand, then the upper part of the hand
filled, & so laid to and made of three & you will
have a brush of the upper part, & as you can see the
upper part made of the upper part made of the
hand, & so on taking up the hand
turning, & so present of turning & so by this

By introducing the following imaginary
portion of Blotting paper I will show
you the use of the invention, if a
portion of it is used & the remainder of the
sheet is not turned over my ordinary
method of this paper has been of Blotting
paper absolutely necessary with you
apply a drop of ink & it will be perfectly
dried for you can be assured that no ink
written upon it will be lost by the
process introduced of the invention
consisting in this, taking care that
their form may answer the shape of the
sheet when you have laid it on the
sheet and then a little by little
when you have applied one blade then
introduce another of the same size & so in the
same way, always continuing them upward
till the writing part is written on the paper
in writing this here (as you don't include
my method) I have only paid attention to the

do great mischief and the place of
parts, always remember to apply y^e first to
opposite to y^e disengaged End. & of other to be over y^e
first, y^e so they may always be ready look'd,
observ'd & never to look them, till y^e Lar is under
y^e Pubis & then you'll be sure to succeed, if they
are applied sooner, you are likely to be foild &
run y^e risque of hurting y^e Mother. In a Pelvis
not wider than two Trachea & half, from Pubis to
Sacrum, it is impossible y^e Woman can be
delivered by y^e Natural Pains; in case of a narrow
Pelvis, or large H^d we must not turn y^e Ch. as we
shall have much more trouble in extracting y^e
y^e Head. In y^e last there is y^e least chance of y^e
Ch. being born alive and of y^e Head coming down
whole, but we must never open it, without
giving y^e Crooked forceps, a ~~good~~ trial, &
they sh. never be used with much force as that
w^d endanger y^e Mother; they sh. always have y^e
converged side applied to y^e Pubis by y^e n^o of hands
and of sweep of y^e Sacrum.

Leet 10th Cases on of Machine, of
Vertex presenting low down, with of facing a
hollow of the Crown, of Patient being laid on
her back with proper Apishants, supporting
her knee, apply of first Blade of the Toceps
as before directed to of left Isthium, of other to
of right, forth of Handles back to of Perinaum
and of Blade of the Toceps in of left hand is to
be brot over that in of right, other wise you
ll be deceiv'd in looking them; in this of
Blades are applied along the sides of the Head
over y^e ears & parts of the Chin, after of Toceps
are seen wth y^e hands are coming on
more gently from Blade to Blade so as to
extract very slowly, & never it in three
Minutes for wth that will require
twenty or thirty. If of Head is so low down
that you can't get in of Toceps readily, or in
any doubt of the situation of the Head, apply of
hands on the Vertex, of Finger on the forehead

and move of Head from Pubis to Sacrum
pushing it up at same time & you'll gain
room enough, tho' Dr. says, qd his most
frequent & safely qd. In my mind in this case,
without pushing up qd. H. w. unless much
jammed in, will generally succeed in all
cases. Be still & carefully in supporting qd.
Perineum when qd. H. is coming, especially
wⁿg. to men who aged after her first Ch. When
qd. Vertex is discharged & inclined qd. Head is raised
in order to bring out qd. Head, into qd. Axis & placed
under of Pubis. If of Sacrum low you'll find it
more convenient to stand over.

Chapt 11. Case 2.

Vertex presenting, qd. Head to one side of qd
Ilio, one ear to qd. Pubis & other to qd. Sacrum
qd. Head being higher up within qd. Brim of qd
Pelvis qd. in qd. Proceeding case. To know rightly
this presentation we must carefully examine
wⁿth side of face is, for by feeling with qd. fore-
finger before qd. Ear and qd. Pubis, qd. Part off
ear towards of face is smooth so qd. finger
easily slides over it, but if qd. Finger be withdrawn

of back part of Head forw^d of Ear & rise
before it, by w^{ch} we know y^r Position but we
ought to take care & be cautious, for when y^r
uterus presents, if you apply y^r finger either to
y^r inferior or superior part of Head it will rise
before it, tho' it is not so long as y^r Posterior part
which may deceiv^e you, but if you can move your
finger round it is very far, you may be, th^eps
assured of y^r Position. If y^r Scalp is not swelled
you may feel y^r Weeping off Occipital over y^r
parietal Bones, but if y^r Scalp, or y^r Fontanel
nor Lamboid can be felt. Lastly if all y^r
Signs are ^{not sufficient} ~~uncertain~~ to satisfy y^r Self, perfectly turn
y^r Woman to y^r Right Side & introduce y^r right
hand to feel for y^r face & cheek, then as you can
best apply y^r forceps in that Position, introduce y^r
hand into the hollow of the sacrum till you can intro-
duce y^r fingers of the ears or ~~are~~ ^{are} sure you have pass'd the Os. Inter-
tus, one of the blades very carefully inclining the han-
dle to the Perineum that the point may run
with the course of the Head of the Child, if your
hand is in the way withdraw it gently, then

Introduce two or three fingers of your left Hand
between the Os. Pubis & the Child's head as high as you
can, then pass up the other blade carefully avoid hurt-
ing the Os. Internum or any other part, & if you meet
with any other obstacle withdraw the Blades back-
ward a little, then endeavour to introduce it further
lock them & tie them together that they may ^{not} slip,
then turn the Woman on her back taking care to
have her Bum over the Edge of the bed, since with-
out this precaution the Forceps may do a great
deal of Mischief, then move gently from blade to
blade remembering never to move with too great
a sweep as the interior parts of the Os. Inter. &
Utrchia must be keep'd against the Pubis & maybe
greatly hurt thereby, try if you can distinguish
with a finger or two on which side the face is, if
you can't try to which side the Head will turn
in the greater ease & you may conclude that the
face is on that side, but the situation ~~but the~~
Should if possible be ascertain'd before you sit
down to deliver, suppose the Vertex is to the right
Side of the Pelvis the Woman is then to be laid on
her right side, afterwards Dilate the Os. Internum

and go up into the Sacrum applying the Scops
as before directed, after tying them, turn the Woman
on her back, remember the Caution given us above
then move slowly from blade to blade keeping the
handles low & examine the Vertex as it comes
down, when disengaged at the Ischium turn it
under the pubis & the face into the hollow of the
Sacrum always observing which side the Vertex
is by making a half round turn, if we cannot
do it easily draw down the head a little lower,
taking care not to let it come out all at once
Diagonally, then try again to turn the face into
hollow of the Sacrum, after you have effected it
if there is any resistance make a quarter turn
more to disengage the Shoulders from the Pubis
but be sure to reverse this turn before you offer
to extract, You have now reduced it to the
first case —

Lecture 12th Case 3^o —

The Fontanell presenting with its face under the
pubis, the Vertex to the Pecten. The Doctor says
that when the Fontanell presents, the face is

generally to the Pubis, sometimes to the sides of the
Femur, & very early to the sacrum, this latter he
never saw but once & that in a thin case where the
head was very small & therefore might come down in
any position. Sometimes the Fontanell is not ex-
actly in the middle of the Passage, but nearer to the
Pubis. The birth is then conducted in the passage
but rather presenting. Writers here direct us to
turn the Child, but this rule is fallacious for you
seldom have an opportunity of knowing the Fon-
tanell presents in y^e middle of the Passage the best
way is to let it come down in ^{the} same direction which
will commonly be effected by the Natural pains, but
If any particular symptom occurs it will be necessary
to Dilate the F. I. In sternum & apply the blades
of the forceps to each Ischium, when they are
lookt more from blade to blade keeping the handles
back to the Perineum so as to press the Child's face
against the Pubis, proceed slowly and examine
frequently if the Child's chin is disengaged from
the pubis & when you find it is raise your handles
& the same time support the Perineum & bring

out the head according to the axis Vagina but
be sure to not raise the handles till the Chin is
free, by not observing this You will lacerate the
perineum & endanger the Child, face but by
proceeding slowly & gently these accidents may
be avoided, In all Bontanell Cases where the
head meets with considerable resistance on being
Drawn down wards in $\frac{1}{4}$ direction be sure to make
the Mechanical turn, by Pushing the head to
the brim of the Pelvis & Reducing its largest Di-
ameter to the largest diameter of the Pelvis & bring its
Dowm with the ears to y^e sacrum & pubis & deliver
as in the 2^d Case especially if the head is high up, If
any bad symptoms occur, on the contrary if y^e
face comes down tho this turn seems very
Mechanical yet why sh^d we fatig^e the woman
by making it, when a few turns will bring y^e
Chin down under the pubis & the Space from y^e
chin to y^e neck will give sufficient room to
raise the head in a half round turn, When y^e
Bontanell is near the pubis the Vertex is then
lowest in which case after applying the

Forcesps we sh. endeavor to make the Mechanical Turn by bringing the vertex under the Pubis according to the method which Nature follows.

Lecture 13th. Face Cases

There are 3 Face Cases the 1st is the Face presenting to either side of the Pelvis, the 2^d is the Face presenting with the Chin to the Sacrum, the 3rd is with the Chin to the Pubis, the best practice in all Face Cases is to turn before the Uterus contracts but if the Labour is going on observe the same rule as in Labours, Cases in general. No. 1 to wait patiently till the Face is come low down in the pelvis that if any bad Symptoms supervened to apply the Forcesps but Nature if left to herself will generally do the business. When the pelvis is narrow, if called in time, its best to turn it to a Natural presentation, & in a very narrow pelvis this last sh. be done, for when the face presents we can seldom open the head to evacuate the Brain, in all Face Cases if turning is not advisable, the Labour sh. be allow'd to go on as long as is consistant with the Womans safety, since there is much danger in using the Crotchetts

to soon, where the Pelvis measures 4 Inches, or
4½ tho' the face presents, the Woman will be
Delivered by the Natural pains, but if the pre-
sentation is discovered in time & the Os. Finsæ
sufficiently open, 'tis most adviseable to break y^o
Membranes, but 'tis a disagreeable circumstance
when the Membranes break as is often the Case from
the irregular surface of the face, before the Os. Fin-
sæ is sufficiently Dilated since thereby the
Labour is generally retarded, & the Os. Finsæ
Dilates slowly and with more pain, hence forcible
Dilation must not be attempted unless the Sym-
ptoms are very urgent. — The Dr. relates an
instance where a Gentleman endeavou'rd to
Dilate the Os. Finsæ by Scrooping but tho' he
exhausted all his strength, he was not able to
get in his hand, the Dr. himself was then sent
for, who thought that Gentleman had not used force
Enough, work'd with great labour for half an
hour when being quite foil'd, he sent for Smellie who
said that he had never fail'd in such a case, but after

scouring for above an hour in vain he was oblid
ged to desist & the Woman died. The Dr. says he
is now convinced y^t had they let y^t Woman
alone, of natural pains w^t have effected a delivery
and y^t Lab^t w^t probably have ended happily, he
further observes y^t there is no great difficulty in
dilating y^t Os since after it has been opened
by y^t Bag of floaters, for it is not rigid & consequently
makes no great resistance. The first case.
y^t Dr. also presenting with y^t Chin to y^t Pubis
first slowly dilated w^t Dr. then with y^t hand well
larded with Pommatum, then y^t Woman
being placed in a proper position on her Back,
extract gradually w^t y^t forceps, applied to y^t sides
of y^t Pelvis, till you can get out y^t Chin from
under y^t Pubis, keeping y^t Hand as till now
as backw^d as possibly, but as soon as y^t Chin
is disengaged, y^t are y^t Hand, & bring y^t Head
up into half round, & endeavour to save y^t
Scindam.

The second case. The same present, with y^t
Chin to y^t sacrum, when this happens in a

narrow Pelvis, &c. Case is extremely difficult.
The woman being laid on her Back, & Forceps
must be applied by Handles kept as far back
as possible, to prevent y^e Blader from slipping
t^e c. shape of y^e Neck, &c. Wth render of Specula
difficult and tedious. The D^r. & doctor in very
narrow Pelvis, suspending one ear to each
Ischiun, the Vertex presenting, supply of forceps
diagonally, to prevent their slipping wth they
are used, subject to in narrow Pelvis cases,
in extracting you first endeavor to bring
down y^e H^d in y^e direction in w^{ch} you find it,
but if there is gr. resistance, push it up & turn
y^e Head to one side and wth y^e Chin is disengaged
from y^e Ischiun or, it may be turn under y^e
Pelvis, &c. &c. Same rule is to be observed as in
y^e preceding Case, tho' Nature will sometimes
deliver y^e Child. In this situation y^e Mechanical
Method of delivering may be observed, in all
cases, but in this more difficultly. In this
presentation what do we after reducing y^e largest
Diameter of y^e H^d to y^e shape of y^e Pelvis, turn y^e Face under

g. Pubis & not into g. hollow of g. Sacrum, because
it is deduced of Head nearly into g. Original
Presentation, besides if turning it under g. Pubes
is in imitation of Nature. Of the Third Case

The face presenting is N. g. Chin bone & body of
Pubis, before we apply g. Forceps in this Case
twill be necessary to know on w^{ch} Side g. Vertex
lies, and it is to be turned into g. hollow of g. Sacrum.
The Pelvis is usually more filled in that side ^{in w^{ch} the}
Vertex is, turn g. Woman then on of other side
but if this does not presently assure us, of best
way is to feel for g. Dar. The Woman is first to be
turned on her Side, g. parts being dilated wth g. Hand,
and one side of g. Forceps passed up g. Sacrum
of other side under g. Pubis, taking great care you
do not include any part of g. Woman, the blades
are then to be tied together by g. Woman turned on
her Back, if g. Head is high up, g. Curved is
preferable but g. Hand & must be kept backw^{ards}
to prevent g. points hurting g. Sacrum, when g.
Woman is delivered by g. Natural pains, g. Labour is
generally tedious

'On preternatural labours

The preternatural labours are generally divided into 3 classes. When both feet present, the Breech or Knees - of 2nd flooding labours or anything that renders turning necessary; - The third when of superior parts present, as of Head with of Hand. In this, before it, the Arm, Shoulder & Neck &c. In flooding labours it is necessary to know w^{ch} part presents, & this may be discovered by of great ease; t^{is} always best if one only presents and of other is up along of t^h di belly, for it may be delivered in t^h manner. In all preternatural labours w^{ch} t^{is} is a rebirth below of t^h di stern, & fore parts of child is to be turned to t^h back of t^h mother t^{is} if you meet with resistance in extracting of head; where its ^{greatest} diameter is less small of t^h pelvis, & hand must be introduced & then turned to one side. In all breech cases t^{is} is very low, or t^{is} kept up along t^h belly, with fore parts of t^h child below t^h mother's & legs are up

by Breast, & Tumis not engaged by Pelvis
form'd wth we may suffer by Child to come forth
in y^t ^{Illustration} Dissection by Dr. Rivers may hook y^t Child's
Thigh to assist y^t Part, & shorten y^t Delivery -
it may be necessary to turn y^t Body wth y^t hips are
brought below y^t Stom. if y^t Shoulder fail, y^t
Blunt Hook may be used, tho' if possible, its better
to do without it. In a narrow Pelvis where there is
danger of leaving y^t Head behind, y^t Curved forceps
must be applied, of this first y^t notches must be
used, y^t wth y^t help of an Assistant we may bring
y^t Head ^{out} ^{with} y^t Body. If y^t Breech is advanced
too f^{ar}, & Oldman's Pulse languid by y^t Labour being
very tedious, & pain have quite left her, we must
assist by applying y^t forceps in each Groin, &
Thumb under each Thigh wth y^t fingers on y^t
posterior parts of y^t Child, & by this we may
give some small assistance by moving from side to
side. Click is to be taken to prevent breaking y^t
Ribs at their Epiphysis. *Si Mittit*
Part II. Here we shall Consider y^t Operative part
in all flooding Cases, wth y^t Woman has lost a considera-

quantity of Blood, attend wth pain in y^e Head, a
paled wan countenance, giddiness, slight fainting,
etc., y^e Obs since a little Open^y & no Labour, but
still continues bleeding & every method to restrain
it prove ineffectual, We may pronounced y^e Case
dangerous & for acquainting of Relations of it,
we sh^d proceed to delivery. If pain in y^e loins
comes on, & gradually increase, if at y^e same time
y^e Woman is not losing much Blood, you may
suffer y^e labor to go on. Nature will frequently
affect y^e Delivery. When y^e Os Tinea is greatly
dilated & makes no resistance to y^e Hand & in his
introduced, it indicates that y^e Woman has lost
too much Blood, by wth her Strength is greatly
impaired, Her Habit relaxed & that Delivery will
rather hasten her Death; In such it behoves us
to consider y^e constant Symptoms are, before we
deliver, & if her state seems inevitable, rather let
it be attributed to right cause, yⁿ to you, as, very
probably it w^d be if you was to deliver her. It is
always a prevalent Circumstance wth we are
call to a Woman laboring under y^e above Symptoms

if you don't have enough loons or both
fingers, & give up your scalding force, we then go
up sufficiently to burn, it is best to dilute it in
a most gradual & gentle manner, by introducing
first y^e & then a little y^e of ginger & then another
Resistance will be greater at y^e bottom
After, as y^e you knock the awl y^e of force, here
you'll succeed best by withdrawing a little first,
then working again till y^e Resistance is overcome.
When you find y^e Hand easily admitted by ~~the~~
y^e force, and sufficient, dilute loon y^e Hand
well, break y^e Membranes, if not already broken
by pinching or scratching y^e Immediately rush
up y^e Hand to prevent y^e Yusion of y^e Water
feel for y^e feet & dissolve varicose flooding
parts. — Remember never to withdraw y^e
Hand, without bringing down y^e feet, for after y^e
Water has escaped, it'll be difficult from
y^e Contraction of y^e Membranes to get y^e feet far more
so to burn y^e feet. In extracting y^e feet, rest now
and then, proceed slowly. Take 20 or 30 Minutes
to dilute in y^e same time, let an efficient physician

With a forceps & weight of Child, that
no of them may hold him to contract by which
froding will be diminished. During the time
of Woman must be supported with Jellies, Cordials
etc to support her under & discharge if pain of
Delivery of froding is lessened & if Woman not
waiting for Nature to expell of Placenta which
usually done very soon; but if froding is violent
you must extract it gently bring away of running
Blood. Some Authors looking on of Child as an
extraneous body, advises to extract it immediat
but a too speedy delivery often occasions fainting
& sudden Death. — *See M. S. L. M.*

Method of introducing one & y^r another finger
separating of Membrana & rising of Bladder to
contract, may succeed when you are called
before too much Blood is lost, especially if
there is some pain. In all cases to prevent
to let Nature go on, if pain are strong but if
there are no pain, of Woman loosing Blood and
fainting soon on. If Os Funde is open then
we must deliver. By delivering too soon we
lose y^r chance of natural pains which assist

gently, besides running of Rupture of lacerating of
Vagina which seldom fails to produce of womb
narrow, ~~or~~ ^{if} therefore we must attack
our patient's diligently & observe carefully what quantity
of Blood is lost, the dilatation of the Vagina
follows later, Constitution of Patient be. In
most flooding cases of Placenta adheres to the
Vagina, but a flood of may likewise proceed from
Bruises Bright &c. The number of women is
to be found greater danger for of Diameter
of Vagina is then greatest & the therefore in a
short time pour out a large quantity of blood.
If the Placenta adheres to the middle of Vagina
we must gently introduce one finger upon
another but if the flooding is small & the Vagina
not dilated we had better wait till it becomes
softer & then dilate slowly & avoid lacerating
it. When of Placenta is in of Vagina we must go
on one side & bring down of feet, always
endeavouring if possible to bring forth of Child before
the Placenta. Eclampsia from (ratho, blood) are
general but less dangerous, here fore
it is to be absolutely necessary to care

If we have a little line between the 2^d & 3^d P. & here no flooding supports dilation with
cord, that is to say generally insufficient.
If before 7th Membrane and we can discover
water, blood or any swelling in Waters, &
Membrane must be broke & Child turned
as a board; in all these cases it is prudent to inform
the friends of patient of danger & if necessary
call in an establish'd Practitioner —

On the 3^d Stage of Prenatal Labour.

In this stage we shall consider of diff^d
presentations of Belly, Back, Shoulder &c
as may present with Head borne side of the
Pelvis & feet together all have no
turning. When Waters have been discharged
for some time by them contracted round
of body like a Sheath, they are called Sheath
Pox. the preceding case might indeed be
considered as belonging to this stage, but as being
prenatal, I have ranked it in the second. When

therefore a back part is more difficult to turn if in the breech presentation, since as they lie across in this way with the head turned back on the shoulders the feet are with more difficulty brought out of the body of the child in these cases, backs out of the reach of the touch for a great while, & all that the pains can generally do in this case is to bring the body to the interior, after which they go off - the method of turning in these cases is as follows - after placing the woman in the back, & drawing your right hand, & if he has the head lies on the right side, but if it lies on the left, your left hand is to be placed against the Pubis along the child's belly to the right & so as to have a hold to the Sacrum, we may now easily & by the help of the first & gradually bring them round. - See 3rd Edit.

With the belly presenting the head & feet reflected backward & the head to the right in front of the left side of the mother, & after turning to the head here we must gradually & anteriorly the right hand & so up for the feet, in greatest care with the hollows & the columellae which must be

Dilated by degrees, if we proceed too hastily the
hand will be cramped & stiff, and a little of
fever not lost in time you will overcome the resis-
tance, when you get the child the better the greater
will difficulty be to avoid for the Fundus will be
much more easily at the time you are bring-
ing down, then an evacuation will be soon after
done to with the body which you feel the
fetus will be brought forth with great facility.
After they are without the womb: if you meet
with any resistance by a course gather above the
Anus, taking notice not to include the Nym-
phae in the Reas of the mother, then introduce
your left hand to hold up the child, pulling at the
one time with the fingers in right hand, you
soon by reduce the child to a longitudinal position
or to a flooding case, observe when you've
brought the child you have to be anxious to
make the Part turn ^{up} reverse, & the child can
be turned when the mother lies on her back, but
not conveniently, if you find great difficulty in
going up for the child the Woman may be placed on
her side which will greatly when the Abdominal

moister. But then she will be more at liberty to move about & you know, in this case the Difficultie in getting up the hand has been very great. The Doct^r tells me he has remov'd this Obstacle by giving a Glycer^o & afterwards an Opiate & when this has been done, found the Utterance greatly relax'd, & passed his hand very readily. But this can seldom be waited for as if often you should deliver before you arise from your bed.

The French, when this Ambition makes no ob-
stance, order us to I hook down the legs one
after another, this says the Doct^r. I have sometimes
attempted with success, by going up for the last

Section 10^r Case 1.

Of the right arm presenting with the hand to the Mother's side, the thigh to her leg side, & the feet reflexed backward by fulness, after the waters are come down, & the womb closely contracted to the body of the Child. Doctor Melle's advice in this Case to cut off the arms, but it ought never to be done unless it is to avert a
danger. To prevent the Production of mucus, it is then to come quite huddled, & the best practice

to twist it off the shoulder, & so as to bring
to turn, always if possible go up along the child's
belly; for the feet do not move the mechanism of
the joints, but if they are brought back with a Veer
will be fixed as soon as the hand caught without the
Intervenun, to prevent fractures, or dislocation of
the thigh bone; but it is the practice to go up
along the belly of the child, yet when the breast pre-
vents & the feet are inflexed backwards we must
go up under the child as we can conceal the feet
only this way. If we proceed to bring them down
very gradually the child will turn by degrees & come
out without injury.

Lecture XX On Twins

It is a general rule with us after delivering a woman
of a child before we attempt bringing away the Placenta
to examine with her hand the abdomen & the state
of the uterus, which sometimes feels soft, but more
frequently hard like a ball above the S. Plebs, if it
feels hard & extended above the Navel, we may conclude
there is another Child. In twin cases the first
child commonly presents right & delivered by the

Paternal pains, but the 2^d often present a wrong direction
to be turned, & brought away by the feet, if often we
have waited about 20 minutes, no pains come on, we
must go up, Turn & bring it away ^{immediately} by the feet,
Observe to save the Patient the Fatigue of the Labour
that may prove tedious & even dangerous by flooding
so much, besides the parts are fully opened by the 1st &
2^d stage we cannot produce the birth with ease, & as the
Membranes are for the most part whole the Water
may be felt & the Fetus easily & need but little effort
as it is narrow, the Woman strong, & the instruments
we ought to have. & to the Effects of Nature - Women
after Delivery often loose a large quantity of Blood
& Coagulum thrown off by a Marine Contraction,
w^{ch} causes what we call after pains, in these
Cases Dr. Moulant is the best ^{1st} & Child does not
generally present wrong, as writers have the ^{some}
at least aborted; Delivery of Dr. is Practiced in a
Number of Cases where it presented right.
The Lochia continues for 3^d & 4^d Days colored
Color of ~~yellow~~ ^{yellow} & ~~black~~ ^{black} becomes serous
at 4^d time of women call them ^{the} green Water.

This Discharge will continue sometime for three or four weeks. It is dangerous to take away of Placenta in a delicate woman before of labour is contracted nor is it advisable to be too hasty in delivery, even in robust habits but to wait till y^e Rapidly of Circulation is abated, which was occasioned by labour pains least a flooding ensue. When y^e Placenta contracts before y^e Placenta is extracted we must introduce y^e hand or Dilator of Papage before we attempt to separate y^e Placenta.

The 2^o Relates a twin Case, of 1st Child remained in y^e Papage sometime as soon as he felt y^e Head of Placenta, he introduced y^e forceps Deliord; In attempting to extract y^e Placenta he found a bag of water preventing, he immediately introduced his hand, broke y^e Membrane, Delivered without y^e least Interruption again introduced y^e hand to reach y^e Placenta. The woman died with y^e Hemorrhage soon after. —

Of the Head & Pelvis

When a child is in a situation than lies back
from pubis to sacrum, it is impossible for natural
pains to bring forth the child. Therefore, by necessity
Instrument in this case becomes absolutely necessary
It will be proper to let of labour so in this of Head is
quite engaged within a bone of the skull, for often
it is so contracted as to prevent its reduction when
seizure and return applied. When of pains are
violent & Labour must not be limited to one so
long, as when of pains and contraction, for if Pelvis &
Head being very great may bring on an

Inflammation of the perineum & mortification of parts
It is very agreeable in a ^{right} Occiput in any part
between the anterior & posterior fontanelle presents
for when the fore part of the parietal bone presents
there danger of the face falling into the passage
which make it a difficult case, here both
sides of the Crotchet must be used & applied by
nitur. The nurse begin to operate we must
carefully distinguish of presentation of the face
or any other part prevent we may reduce it

Occiput & so. When y^e Child lies across y^e Litter, the Stimulus must be chiefly towards y^e Sides of the Pelvis & y^e Contraction will be very considerable & we must try to reduce y^e Child by y^e Natural Recination in y^e intervals - the Dr^r gives an instance where y^e Child is born but on back & that from Pubis to Sacrum, yet after y^e Head was expell'd y^e Bones wrapt over each other & y^e Woman was delivered with a little assistance by y^e Natural Pains. It will never be prudent to turn in a narrow Pelvis nor to apply y^e Forceps till the Head

La Motte describes a

of sufficient length, and of best instrum^r for opening y^e Head. The operation to be done in y^e following manner, first introduce y^e Left Hand well ointed into y^e Vagina, conduct y^e hands by Suspensory of the pubis of y^e Hand & that part of y^e Head with present, & not them^{tho} they do not slip between y^e Head & pubis, then gradually will hold thro' & skull & push the lippars up into y^e Head withdraw y^e Hand &

little and open them wide again so as to make
a proper opening. Now that the Sissors I withdraw
from ~~the~~ ^{the} Brain, do not feel
Scoop y^r out with y^r small End of y^r blunt
Hook or y^r blade of y^r forceps or y^r Hand. Then
wait an hour or two for the incision to generall
come on and greatly as it doth remember to leave
y^r Head so upright over y^r Edge of Bone y^r they
may not wound y^r Nerves. if no paine cometh on
y^r Head must be introduced, but y^r Hand is
inefficient the forceps may be tried at the y^r left
y^r Head however can use more forceps y^r hand we
can w^t y^r Head they & C frequently succeed, if they
fail y^r (to) let them y^r blade tried, but this'll seldom be
need^r say, if the Head has been thoroughly opened
y^r forceps off Paines destroyed. The Crooked
was first invented by Morand, when you use it
introduced y^r Head as before, then slide y^r (to) the
along y^r Palm of y^r C (cover) the side to y^r Vacum
tha. it may not injure y^r Nerves, (is it in a
further place such a y^r as the Dr. Mor. Marill. Inter.
The Crooked is y^r left hand off Palm
hold it with y^r Hand Cuff y^r thumb & 2 fingers

in wth the first in pulling out of from Blader
to Blader. If Blader tho' kept take care to let you
pulling of Head & pulling of Blader, if it sh^t slip by
tearing out its hold, apply ^{it to} an other part, sometimes
you can't get up of Head to apply a Guard by
Crotchetts especially in face (see, here we
must take care also in pulling it, sometimes both
& sometimes only one must be used, if both, look
them in y^r hand manner as p. forces. In
working with y^r Crotchetts let y^r direction of y^r beat
of wrist have very little force, when y^r Body
off. It is deli^{ne} dth y^r Head off in y^r Blader, too
high bone expellled by y^r natural pains, recourse
must be had to y^r Crotchetts. When y^r P. is large &
y^r P. is narrow, y^r Crotchetts must be made use
of to open y^r Head, if it Relapses out in y^r P. or
an Assistant must prop^{re} y^r Head when to keep
it steady, if this Purpose is not sufficient, & that
both Blader & Crotchetts must be tight ed to
keep it firm in its place, when y^r Woman seems
nearly & pausid, has pain^g in y^r Head & flooding

we must try every method to extract of Head as
soon as possible. the Dr. mentions several Cases
whereas of Decoucheur not being able to extract of
Head, have left the patient & returned some hours
after & found it expell'd by of Natural pains, or have
themselves by very little force; when of force or
too? Jaw presents & we want to open of Head we
must push it up & turn it. The Head may be
extracted with one Blade of the Crochetts in this
manner, introduce for instance of left hand, if the
Patient is lay'd right Side, & vice versa, & so high y.
of Fingers may reach of Vertebrae of Crochet
wth of upper part of Sacrum, behind of Head &
Head of J. Chin, along of face & tip of Sharp Hook
in of Vertebrae, then withdraw of left hand & introduce
2 fingers into of Ch. Mouth & press wth y. thumb
under of Chin, pull diligently at of same time wth
y. right hand a ty. Crochet & you'll probably
succeed, but if y. Jaw sh^d be ligard, of other Blade
of y. Crochetts must be applied as before. We sh^d
never leave of Patient till of Head is come
away wth it & sometimes do in 4 or 5 hours, by
giving a little assistance to y. Natural pains.

An assistant must always profess of Abdomen before we can apply the Crotchet, we ought always to examine if we cannot open the head with the Scissars, if called by a midwife to deliver the head of a child so young as 7 months we must not endeavour to extract with violence too precipitately, as Nature generally effect it.

Lecture 22; Treatment of Women

During the Month. — We will first speak of a prolapsus Uteri, the most usual cause of it is the Woman getting up too soon after Delivery, before the Pignments have recovered their proper tone, rest & keeping the body soluble will have of the greatest benefit in this Case, Prolapsus are sometimes very to be reduced & using force especially in old people, or in diseased Constitutions, generally causes much mischief, it is best to leave them alone & wait for a more favorable opportunity, if there is any Inflammation we must remove it before we attempt the reduction, the Woman themselves

can often ~~remove~~ ^{reduce} them better than we, when
reduced a ~~he~~ ^{sharp} scay must be applied to prevent its
falling down again. Astringent fomentations
are, also usefull, the frank ^{sharp} scay with the
ball & socket is the best contrivance of this kind.
(are th^d be taken to keep of four straws loose
4. 7. Sharp is a piece, or of a dubious part of a tooth
may be easy. The wooden scay may do very well
for poor people & may be retained in of ^{teeth} many
years. Those made of Cork & Wax are lighter than
Wood, but are very spongy, therefore ^{do} not account
as well as proper, we should first try ^{to} smaller
scaries, as they give less pain. If we meet with
much resistance in introducing a scay, we must
by altering of Woman's posture, raising her broach
for instance, try to render of scay more open.
The scay must be introduced according to
Ays ^{as} Vaginæ, with one edge to ^{the} scay, of others to ^{the}
Vernix, & observe to avoid of scay & latia
Pudenda with Vomatum. When a scay gives
much pain it must be extract'd & another tried,
sometimes no scay can be suffered in ^{teeth} & ^{teeth} as

In this Case, a Comproposita specialis Spring
must be applied outwardly, but this is very
inconveniant, as it must be remov'd as
often as there is an Inclination to make water.
Never be in a hury nor use much force
lest you injure y^r parts. There is always some
blood lost in delivering, three or 4. ^{0z} of Pation
is plethoric doct^r to use, but when y^r pulse
sinks, & there's too copious a discharge & fainting
supervened, it requires our most serious attention
when y^r uterus is contracted like a round Ball
above y^r Pubis, there's ^{but} little danger of a flooding
if y^r Placenta has not been forcibly extracted. —
Flooding may happen after delivery from a
head Labour, violent separation of Placenta
& from some extraneous Body left in y^r
uterus from a Detour & in both these last
Cases w^{ch} sh^d not be in hury to bring away y^r
Placenta. Bleeding from Detour are most dangerous
as y^r Blood flows plentifully here & it is quick insuper-

to introducing of Hand or to separate of Placenta
from of Exundus Uteris, bee ought to supply of
Woman Jelly, Cordials, &c. By waiting an hour
or two for y^e Contraction of Uterus, y^e placenta
may be lost with ease, safet^y. Subaneous
Bodies such as a portion of y^e Placenta, or Coagu-
lated Blood ought to be left to be expell'd by y^e natural
pains & y^e hand must not be introduced without
ther^e a dangerous floodg^y; When a flooding comes
on where no violence has been used, y^e case is
extremely perplexing; Ligatures to y^e joints,
Wet-Cloths to y^e Loins, Temples &c, or rather a
Spong^y dip^t in Styptic liquor, put up y^e Vag^y one
Styptics internally given in large Doses, keeping
y^e Patient's legs close together & directing her to
lay quiet, these may be all tried, but we are not
to expect any great effects from their use, for y^e
flooding & continual till y^e Uterus is enflamed
and closes y^e sinu^s. In Invention happens
w^t there's too much force used in pulling at y^e
Jaw^s; This is generally prove^r fatal, but if you are
caut^r for in time return it, taking care not to leave

any part of y^e Sunday, engaged in y^e 6s. Since
Very delicate Women sh^d ~~be~~ ^{have} laid in a Bed
& if ever you find y^e Patient weak from
flooding, fainting &c, remove y^e Wet Cloths
& let them lay still till they have effectly
recovered. after Delivery, y^e Surgeon usually
gives Nutmeg in Sugar or y^e French Capillair
wth some pepper, & some Cetii, if there's pain,
a few drops of R^e Wine with it, unless y^e Patient
is costious. Neverish ^{or} unless his y^e first Ch^d
Were a Woman has had many Children
& after pains are very troublesome, the use of
Opiates are here very proper. formerly 'twas
a custom to roll y^e Abdomen, but y^e broad Sheet
is preferable, when y^e Perinum is lacerated
about $\frac{1}{2}$ haljan Inch, it usually does very
well with a little Pomatum applied to it, &
ordering y^e Patient to lie in Bed, keeping her
Legs close tied together; When y^e Laceration
is divided y^e Sphincter Ani, y^e French make

two Salves i or ij. of Gectum or Perinorm
has his never practisid here; we direct the
Woman to keep a proper time in Bed and
endeavour to remove of Inflammation by Colap.
Tolus or gentle Laxatives to keep of Body
open. The child generally does well, tho' her
Recovery is slow. Application to Breast are
generally laid aside, all we can do is, w^m the
Woman cant give suck, is to cover q^m with Blas-
=nels or Rabbitte Skins. If hard Knotts form in y^r
Breast, They must be drawn till you remove
q^m. The Diet for q^r 1st day after Delivery is usually
q^c brown or white Cande, but Water Water gruel
with Spices in it sh^d never be given, but
Chicken Water may with Safety; No flesh meat
sh^d be eaten, during q^r 7 or 8 days, after q^r from
the upper pain in weakly Women, or those
who have had many Child^r are often troublesome
they are supposid to proceed from of Blood poured
out of the Sinues & form Knotts w^{ch} cause a
Disturbance in the uterus, which spells q^m & so they
are violent and if not too violent they sh^d all be
interfered with. A few drops of the Thubaine w^{ch} is best

Administered in small Doses, shd. be given Sopups
if of pains continued long. Trotuff's toy Bladder
may be apply'd, also Glyster, & Diaphoreticcs if
necessary for hysterical women, from the relaxed
state of the solids, are most subject to these pains
but they are not always produc'd by the forement
ioned causes, but sometimes they seem to be owing
to a particular Diathesis of the blood, the pulse
is usually quick for 2 or 3 hours after delivery, if
they continue 5 or 6 hours, there is danger of a
Lochial fever, great care shd. be taken to distin-
guish the after pains from the last mention'd
Disorder, too much care cannot be taken during
the first days of her lying in, as she will be very
apt in summer to throw off the cloaths, & to
lay her arms on the outside of the bed, which
often occasions great mischief. The causes of a Lo-
chial fever is usually violent affections of the
Mind, as grief &c, or drinking strong liquors or an
obstructed perspiration, the first symptoms are
a slow susping pulse, which afterwards becomes
accelerated, sometimes it is quick at first,

in some very quick, full & strong, in others quick & slow, with shiverings, then succeed heat, heat is in the Belly, breast, side, a Cough, a dry skin, hardness of the Abdomen if the fever increase, the Abdomen becomes swelled & tense, it so very painfull that the Woman can't turn herself in bed, nor suffer a hot cloth, or a Bladder of water to touch her, if these Symtoms Continue 24 Hours the uterus inflames becomes putrid with putrid pains, on the 4th day the fever becomes quite of the putrid kind, now, if not before, come on violett hairs of the head, arms, sometime, of the shins, succeeded by black discolorations of the skin, occasioned by of Blood stagnating in y^e Vessels, now follows Delirium, syniptomation, tools or weals, w^{ch} become Colloquiae or y^e Viscera are greatly affected about y^e 7th Day y^e Patient dies. Lochial never proceeding from affection of the mind or high living generally prove fatal, w^{ch} from catching cold if y^e Patient is of a good habit of Body, has but slight pains in y^e Abdomen besides, taking care themselves of approach of y^e Disorder, there are hopes they may do well, especially if y^e Lochia are not entirely suppressed.

but if y^e Pains continued & have violent. for y^e
first 24 hours. There's great danger, if the Fever
goes on w^t the latter End of y^e third or beginning
of y^e 4th Day. if violent Pains of y^e Stomach come
on. will most be distinguished from Rheumatism
with Delirium, Colloquative Sweats or Stools. It
usually proves mortal. The Lochial Fever, proceeding
from obstructed Uterus^{is} is best relieved
by giving Gout. ex Spem. Cat. cum 1st Inst. Theb.
9th & a few h^{rs} of Pulse. Contr. C. When y^e Obstruction
is recent, let y^e Patient keep her Bed, Endeavour
to encourage a Diaphoresis, by drinking freely of warm
diluting liquors, such as thin Gruel Ag. & Hot
Weak Tea, thin Chick^{er} Broth &c. Opiates if necessary
may be given in diff^t forms, as shall be most
agreeable to y^e Stomach & repeat it occasionally
at 1st. These means be tried without success & y^e Patient
no ways relieved, by rest, Sweating, or a plentiful
Discharge of Lochia, & button, & contrary labour made
Anxietie w^t a hot dry skin, a sore, quick & raw, but
these warm Medicines sh^d be laid aside as they do only
add to increased & over Obstructions & recourse

is not be fit to S. S. of Arm or Ankle, more or less
in quantity as of Degree of heat, or Obstruction may
require. continual, small opening blisters should
be injected occasionally to keep the body open
The Dr. mentions a case, suppose, for instance
a woman has delivered last night, in a natural
labour, & in whom no bad symptoms seem approaching,
but by carelessness of the Nurse falling
asleep, the woman not being well, gets up out of her
warm bed, on some occasion or other, & soon by
taking off her coat, she catches cold & soon after
immediately a pain in the bottom of her belly, &c &c
The Nurse looks on with alarm, those pains
soon increase & shortly are accompanied with violent
shivering, Tumors &c. upon this account she had
a Dr. Paroxysm, which probably, ^{much} more severely
at first, her nurse acquaints you, that she has
had a fit of Ague, here be on a ^{more} careful examination,
cautiously & carefully, not as to her complaints only
but of course of Complaint, which ought to be strictly ex-
amined into, in all cases of fits return with greater
violence. the last fit from first, is always stopt.

An Inflammation of Bladder begins to increase
but then it terminates in a syphrenia. comes
a putrid, purulent, foetid Matter ouzes from
the Vulva & Vagina; Patients in this State
finding themselves free from pain & having little
or none, of course conclude they are better & so
consequently they are in danger. Dr. D. says he
has known women in this Condition, get up
Kit up by & Fire, who by Relations of bystanders
seem to be well, but all of a sudden, have been
violently dizid, obliged to be laid again & in a few
hours have expisid, but the body sudden change
is not always of Care, of Belly grow hard, turned &
painful; they are often swelled to 4^o Degree & wⁿ.
press'd on wⁿ of Hand it appears like Wind, so g^t
d. Women fancy q^t There's another Child, here
comes on again fresh Rigor & a shivering &
a slow expiring Pulse, so Cold chamy Sweats,
Grief Hippocratica & typhation Dies; Glysters
are not only serviceable to keep y^t Body open, but
also to remove any hardened Excrements. Lenient
Purgatives should be used to clean y^t Mind & Vie

St. B. In ^{the} beginning of Lochial Fever
q. D^r very strenuously recommends bleedg in a
very copious manner & to be rep^d boldly, if the
Strength of Patient will admit of it, the obser-
=vation of this method ought to be put in practice
in ^{the} very beginning of Fever says himself
q. he has often repented not setting with his
Patient all right, q. he might have of oppor-
tunity of bleedg. on ^{the} very attack as he q. pat.
was lieid, for he looks on bleedg after ^{the} third day
seldom if ever to be of any service, therefore at q.
time his but little to be depended on. Those whose
Constitutions are naturally bad, their countenance
pale, wan and of a dangerous hue, will not bear
bleedg many considerable Degree, Those strong &
robust whose habits are inclined to a plethora, & clystic
wth a. Warm Bath, & keep in bed are proper
remedies. The Antim^l preparat^{ns} joined wth Opiates may
be taken with success at q. in Antim^l 5, R. Reb. 3, to
be given ⁱⁿ any proper Vehicle as in asperm. (oli Drat
occasionally an opiate is proper in labor^s cases, espe-
cially wth labor has been long^{ed}. & much violence used by
Instruments, q. you may give R. Reb. q. 30 or 40 ^{ta} hora & repeat
pro re nata





